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Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
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Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12
per annum.

No. 16,929

號七十月八年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1917.

日丁次歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNIE'S

OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 614.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.50 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

VISIT CAR.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No "Season" tickets will be issued until
payment thereof has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS' SON,
General Managers.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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\$17.00 to all other Ports.

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8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.

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DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

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OVERLAND
MOTOR
CARS



SEAT
ONLY
KARLEY
DAVIDSON
MOTOR
CYCLES

TELEPHONE 482.

COME AND INSPECT

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATINE.

The infallible insect repeller.

PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, Queen's Road Central.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND
1" to 15".
CIRCUMFERENCE

CABLE LAY
5" to 16"
CIRCUMFERENCE

4 STRAND
3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

IS NOT ONLY A

CERTAIN CURE

FOR

PRICKLY HEAT

BUT IS ALSO

AN INVALUABLE PREPARATION FOR
PREVENTING AND RELIEVING

SUNBURN, FRECKLES AND ALL IRRITATIONS
OF THE SKIN.

50 cts. and \$1 Per Bottle.

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(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS. BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office: 48, Cross Street, Hongkong. Telephone No. 450.
Shipyards: Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.

Reopening: April 1, 1912.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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— OF HONGKONG LTD. —

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PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms: From \$5 per day, inclusive.

Telegraph add.: "Peaceful"
P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

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by subscribing to

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IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GREAT BATTLE IN BELGIUM.

ALLIES MAKE GOOD PROGRESS

LONDON, Aug. 16,
1.35 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig re-
ports:—

The Canadians, this morning, stormed
the positions to the south east and to
the east of Loos, on a front of two
miles. They carried the formidable
defences of Hill 70, which, since
September 1916, when it resisted our
attacks, have been strengthened by
every device.

After storming the first trench system
on the whole front, we advanced as far
as the western defences of Cite St.
Auguste, penetrating to a depth of a
mile and taking possession of Cite St.
Elizabeth, Cite St. Emille, Cite St.
Laurence, Bois Rase and the western
half of Bois Hugo.

We captured all our objectives, and
our casualties are slight.

We repulsed five counter attacks, one
of which was carried out by Prussian
Guards.

The enemy's losses are very heavy and
282 prisoners have already reached the
collecting stations.

We completely repulsed an attack in
the neighbourhood of the Pilkem-Lange
march road.

We brought down nine German
aeroplanes and drove down five. Seven
of ours are missing, two of them being
overtaken by a violent storm.

LONDON, Aug. 16,
3.30 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig re-
ports:—

The Allies, this morning, again
attacked on a wide front, to the east
and north of Ypres. There was heavy
fighting, and we are progressing at all
points, despite stubborn resistance.

We repulsed three more counter-
attacks, last night, against our new
positions on the Lens battlefront.

Our artillery broke up a concentration
near Cite St. Auguste.

THE FRENCH REPORT.

ALL OBJECTIVES CARRIED.

LONDON, Aug. 16,
1.35 a.m.

A French communiqué reports:—

There were artillery duels in Belgium
to the north of the Aisne, in Champagne,
on both banks of the Meuse and in Upper
Alsace.

LONDON, Aug. 16,
4.35

A French communiqué states:—

In Belgium, after violent and thorough
artillery preparation, we attacked at
dawn in conjunction with the British
army on our right. The infantry super-
ly assaulted the enemy positions on
both sides of the Steenstraete-Dixmude
road, carrying all its objectives. We
crossed the Steenstraete and are progres-
sing on the right bank, in contact with
the British.

A vigorous attack to the south of
Ailles, carried a solid enemy trench
system on a front of a kilometre. Four
enemy counterattacks were easily re-
pulsed. So far, we have taken 120
prisoners.

During our attack on the Ailles and
Hurtelise sectors, aeroplanes flying low
despite bad weather, accompanied
the infantry and machine-gunned the
enemy dug-outs and reserves.

LANGEMARCK CAPTURED.

LONDON, August 16.

Mr. Lloyd George announced that
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig had
captured Langemarck taking 1,200
prisoners and five guns.

(Langemarck is north of Ypres and
south of Dixmude.)

TEN COUNTER-ATTACKS BEATEN OFF IN ONE DAY.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Reuter's Correspondent at British
Headquarters, telegraphing at 4.45 this
morning, state that the British and
French renewed the offensive in
Flanders, attacking from the region
opposite the famous Polygon-de-
Zonnebeke in the south, to the left of
the French positions in the north. The
heavy gunning all night swelled to great
intensity as the time for launching the
assault drew near. The weather, save
for light showers, was tolerably clear.

By the way, our men are laughingly
predicting the end of the Hun's luck in
the matter of weather, since the other
day we captured one of the meteorolo-
gical experts of the German Army.

It is too early yet to gather reliable
details of the fighting. That the battle
will be desperately contested is assumed
by the great strength of the reserves
thrown in in this portion of Prince
Rupprecht's group.

Between the early morning and 10
o'clock last night, the Canadians beat
off no fewer than ten German counter-
attacks and have still retained the
whole of the captured ground.

FOURTH PRUSSIAN GUARDS VIRTUALLY ANNIHILATED.

As the enemy's reserves had to ad-
vance over open ground, they suffered
heavy casualties. Perhaps the most
terrible experience was that of the
Fourth Prussian Guards, who seem to
have been specially retained as a
counter-attacking force. They moved
forward late in the afternoon to as-
semble for attack on ground that was
swept by our artillery. They actu-
ally came in battalions marching
four deep. Our machineguns also did
terrible work amongst them and al-
though the Division marched on, the
men never seemed to get nearer to our
line. Meanwhile the corpses were piling
up in an appalling manner.

These Prussians certainly marched to
their death like soldiers and when they
at last halted and retired there was so
little left of the Division that it may
truly be said that they were virtually
annihilated.

Our own casualties, down to last
night were light, considering the char-
acter of the fighting.

The enemy's artillery has been in-
tense and was directed by his aeroplanes,
which were more than usually adven-
turous.

The coloured balls of the signal lights
were soaring and bursting in a regular
firework display, throughout the day,
the bulk of these signals of distress
came from the Germans.

A THREE-FOLD OFFENSIVE.

GREATEST BATTLE IN ALL HISTORY.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The latest British stroke is clearly
part of one great offensive, constituting
probably, the greatest battle in all
history.

Comment in both the London and
Paris papers is restrained as it is realised
that an immense task confronts the
Allies in ousting the Germans from
Belgium and France. There is a dis-
position to await developments, calmly
and confidently.

There is evidence that the German
General Staff does not think the full
strength of the offensive has even yet
developed.

The German newspapers are fully
alive to the western menace and the
latest comment shows that they have
probably been instructed to prepare the
people for certain possibilities. The
semi-official correspondent of the
Kochische Volkszeitung says that the
worst hardships and the heaviest losses
are about to come to the British and
French are making a three-fold offensive
and he warns the people to prepare for
grave difficulties.

All hopes are centered in General von
Ellerby.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

NIGHT FETE.

will be held at the Y.R.C.

SATURDAY, August 18th, at 9 p.m.

Attractive Programme.

String Band in Attendance.

Members and Ladies 30 cents.
Non-Members \$1.00
Soldiers and Sailors 25 cents.
Hongkong August 16, 1917. 2028

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MACAO.

RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 10th.

A liberal education provided in ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MODERN LANGUAGES, and CHINESE at very moderate charges.

The school is situated in the healthiest part of Macao.
Application to the F. Director.
Hongkong, August 13, 1917. 2030

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per share will be paid to all shareholders on the Company's Register at 20th September, 1917.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 13, 1917. 2031

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1917, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling per share, is payable on and after MONDAY, the 24th day of August, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 11, 1917. 2028

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.-) per share for account 1917, will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers.

Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 2026

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1917, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, the 14th instant.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th instant, BOTH DAYS inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers.

Hongkong, August 10, 1917. 2024

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

of the PAPER PULP MILL.

Sited at VIETRY, (TONKIN).

THIS MILL is built upon a property measuring 14,000 sq. meters, and consists of the following buildings and machinery:

1. EIGHT brick-buildings, with iron pillars and beams. Corrugated iron roofs. Two sheds with corrugated iron roof.
2. PLANT & MACHINERY of the kind required for making Paper-pulp.
3. TWO European residences.

The above Property will be sold by Public Auction at PHU-THO (Tonkin), on the 1st day of September, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000. (One hundred Thousand Dollars Indo-China Currency).

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Ch. De LANSALUT, Solicitor for the Liquidator, Haiphong.

Hongkong, August 4, 1917. 2012

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF

AND CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS.

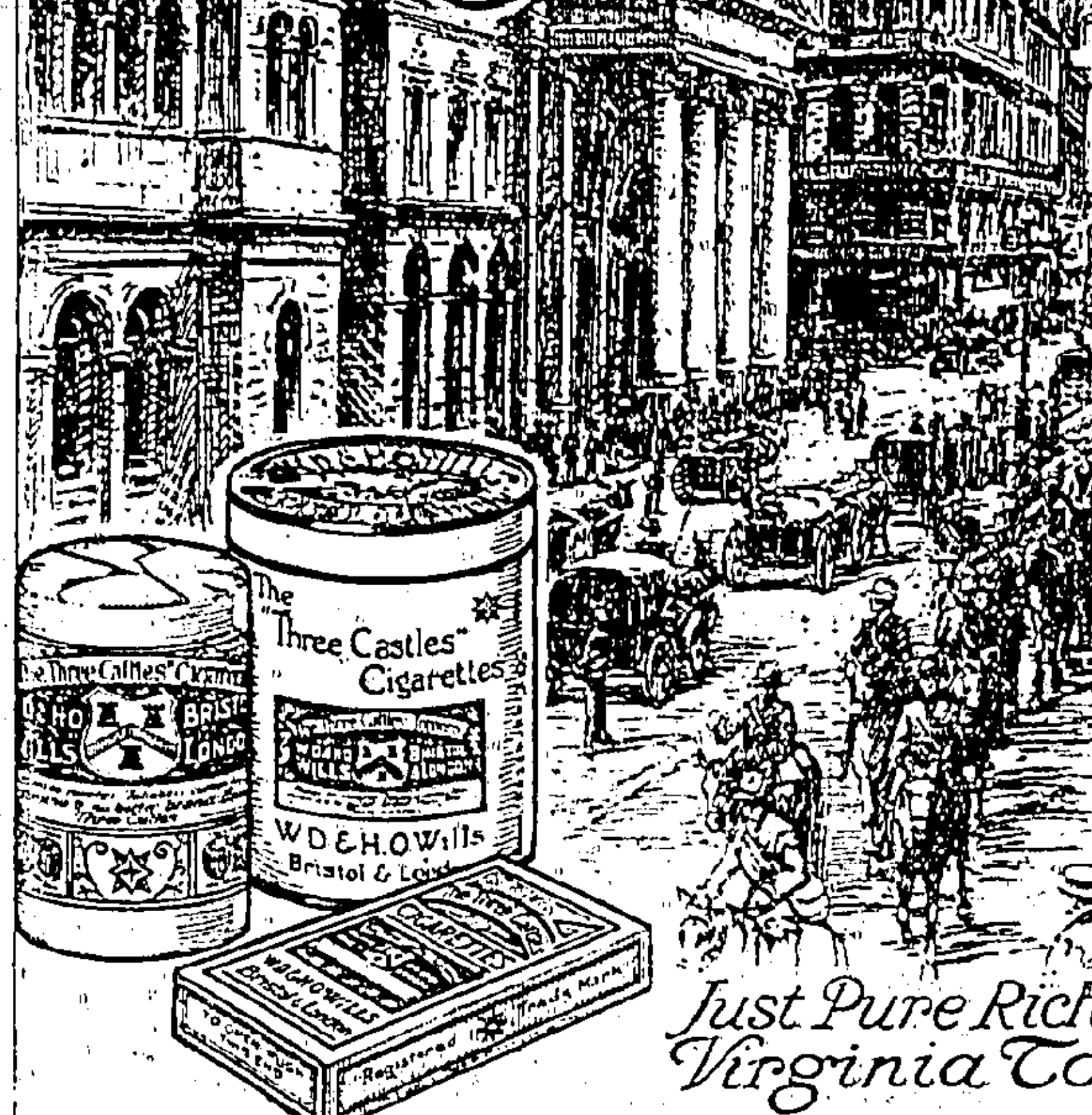
FOR EXPORT OR STRAITS USE.

Report on STRAITS USE.

68.

SMOKED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

The "Three Castles" Cigarettes



Just Pure Rich Mellow Virginia Tobacco

THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

IF YOU SMOKE A PIPE OF COURSE YOU SMOKE "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

AMERICA'S FOOD CROPS

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A billion bushels increase over last year's production in the principal food crops is the response American farmers have made to President Wilson's mid-summer appeal, saying that upon them rests the fate of the war and the fate of nations.

The extent of the farmers' response was disclosed today when a production of 6,683,000,000 bushels of principal food crops was forecast in the Department of Agriculture's July crop report. It shows this year's corn crop will be the largest in history, and that four and possibly five, other crops will make new high records.

The corn crop, which will exceed three billion bushels, shows an increase of 311,000,000 bushels over last year, with a total of 3,114,000,000 bushels. The total acreage is 34 per cent. larger than last year. It is the largest in history except that of 1912, which it may yet equal.

THE WHEAT CROP. The combined winter and spring wheat crop will be 33,000,000 bushels more than last year's, with a total of 678,000,000 bushels.

Barley, with prospects of the third largest crop ever grown, will exceed last year's production by 33,000,000 bushels, with an output of 314,000,000 bushels.

Outs promise to exceed last year's crop by 201,000,000 bushels, the total production being forecast at 1,453,000,000 bushels. That is slightly under the record.

Improvement between now and harvest may result in a record crop. White potato production, on a 25 per cent. increase in acreage, will be a record crop with 42,000,000 bushels, or 167,000,000 bushels more than last year, not taking into account the home garden production, which this year is estimated to be much larger than ever before.

Rye, another record crop this year, will amount to 50,100,000 bushels, or 8,700,000 bushels more than last year. Sweet potatoes will register a new high total with 82,200,000 bushels, or 11,000,000 bushels more than last year.

Rice production will total 34,400,000 bushels, the second largest crop ever produced.

Production of tobacco will break another record, with a crop of 1,215,000,000 pounds, which is 84,000,000 pounds more than was grown last year.

HEAVY CORN ACREAGE. In a statement, the department said: "A large increase in acreage of corn is noted, amounting to over 14 per cent. of last year's area, much of the increase being on land not formerly cultivated, and the bulk of the remainder on abandoned wheat lands, an acreage formerly devoted to hay. The growth is several weeks late, but as the seed was generally of superior quality, stands, colour and vigour are generally above the average. There have been some losses on flooded bottom lands and a moderate amount of replanting has been necessary."

The stands of winter wheat, especially where thinned by winter killing, have thrived up surprisingly and the heads are in almost all sections heavy. The growth during the month has made an improvement, representing a gain of 20,000,000 bushels, this being far in excess of what was expected or is ordinarily experienced. The improvement was general with the exception of a few States. Practically no insect damage is reported and the plants are healthy. Early harvested grain in the Southwest has turned out much better than anticipated.

The condition of the winter and spring wheat crop combined gives promise of a yield greater by 25,000,000 bushels than was anticipated last month.

ENGLISH FREEMASONRY.

A BI-CENTENARY.

By ALBERT F. CALVERT, F.M.

Author of "The Grand Stewards and the Grand Lodge of England, 1717-1917," etc.

Freemasonry exists in all civilized countries and its Grand Lodges are to be met with in every corner of the world, but the supreme authority of the craft in England, which is now celebrating its bi-centenary, is acknowledged to be the mother of Grand Lodges. The occasion is commemorative of an event which, judged by the ordinary standard of time, would be regarded as belonging to ancient history, but it is a comparatively modern occurrence in the annals of the Order, which had its origin in the undated genesis of civilisation.

Tradition traces the progress of Masonry through all the ages, but it is a matter of historic fact that it was waning to extinction in England at the end of the seventeenth century, and might by this time have been as dead as Queen Anne, but for the "revival" which the brethren have just been celebrating. In the calm which followed the Treaty of Utrecht and the accession of George I., the four Old Lodges which were meeting at London constituted themselves a Grand Lodge, and elected Mr. Anthony Sayer, Gentleman, Grand Master of Masons, at an annual assembly and feast, held on June 23, 1717, at the Goose and Gridiron ale-house, in St. Paul's churchyard. The members of these four lodges were few and undistinguished, but to them is due the honour of reviving the old usages of the Order, of drawing up a book of Constitutions, and instituting, in a primitive fashion, the practice of charity which has since been developed into the great benevolent organisation of this or any other time.

In 1721, four years after the formation of Grand Lodge, when Dr. William Stokely applied for admission into the society, it was with difficulty that a sufficient number of Masons could be found in London to perform the initiation ceremony, but in that year the election of John, Duke of Montagu, to the Masonic Throne was followed by an immediate accession to popularity. "Ingenious men of all faculties and stations" including many noblemen, "earnestly requested to be made Masons," and the fraternity developed so rapidly in numbers and power that in 1723 the first (and last) Duke of Wharton became a Mason, and intrigued himself into the Grand Mastership for the purpose of enhancing the support of the Order, to the cause of the Old Pretender.

Although the majority of the brethren of the period appear to have had leanings to Toryism they were inflexible in their adherence to the non-political principles of the society, and this firm and only attempt to reduce Freemasons from their loyalty to the reigning house ended in complete failure.

From the installation of the Duke of Montagu, he, first of an unbroken line of nobles and princes who have succeeded each other in the Grand Chair of the society, and this firm and only attempt to reduce Freemasons from their loyalty to the reigning house ended in complete failure.

It might be considered by cynics that Freemasonry is a form of insurance against material reverses, but it is inconceivably true that its vast membership is inspired by the desire to confer rather than to receive benefits.

and divines, fellows of the learned societies, soldiers, statesmen, and followers of the arts—all have contributed to the dignity and utility of the craft. A society of such numerical magnitude must be pregnant with potentiality for good or evil, and it is merely to state a truism to say that Freemasonry has ever been a power for good. The four Grand Lodges which were launched against Masonry between 1723 and 1805, may be regarded as the last remnants of a groundless suspicion of the purposes underlying Masonic doctrine and practices.

In 1723 the Marquis Townshend asserted that the society must be of a very harmless nature, "because, as much as mankind loved mischief, nobody ever betrayed them," but George I.'s Secretary of State failed to appreciate the fact that it was upon its active beneficence rather than its passive indifference that the greatness of the craft was founded. Its benevolence has become a household word, but the general and somewhat vague appreciations of this aspect of Masonry may be accentuated by the recital of a few facts and figures.

Masonic charity was first regulated in 1724, when a committee was appointed to collect and administer the General Charity. That institution, now known as the Board of Benevolence, has been one of the most active departments of Grand Lodge ever since its foundation. In 1788 was founded the Masonic Institution for Girls. It was followed ten years later by the Masonic Institution for Boys. Thirty-seven years elapsed before the project for the erection of an asylum for aged Masons was inaugurated in 1825. These three great Masonic charities have been organised and maintained on a scale that has never been approached by any other private benevolent enterprise. Nearly 4,000 sons of Freemasons have received the benefits of the Boys' Institution since its formation, no fewer than 600 daughters of Freemasons are being educated and provided for by the Girls' Institution to-day, and among the 1,347 male and female of the asylum an aggregate sum of nearly 250,000 is annually distributed. Apart from their regular and assured income, the contributions for these three charities in this third year of the war amounted to nearly 255,000.

It might be considered by cynics that Freemasonry is a form of insurance against material reverses, but it is inconceivably true that its vast membership is inspired by the desire to confer rather than to receive benefits.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

Only a Cough, but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.

High Class English Jewellery.

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(Full-cream milk enriched with barley and wheat)

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages.

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed. Ready to use without the addition of hot or cold water.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORDINARY MILK is not always pure;
ORDINARY MILK is guaranteed uniformly so.
ORDINARY MILK is unsafe unless cooked;
ORDINARY MILK is safe and s-s-s, no cooking.
ORDINARY MILK often disagrees;
ORDINARY MILK never does.
ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly;
ORDINARY MILK keeps indefinitely.
ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when we need it;
ORDINARY MILK is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in Puddings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers.

In 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 & 11/- (4s. 6d. in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.

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Modern up-to-date plant, operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

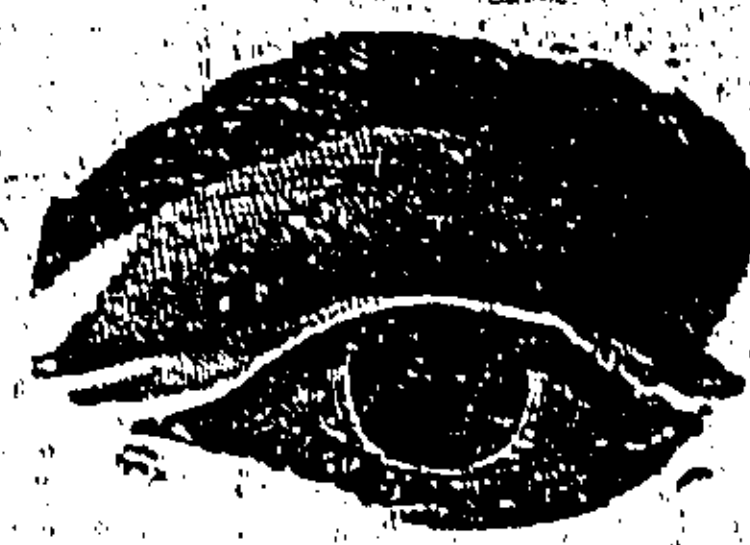
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
CLASS OF DOCK OR SHIP	LENGTH OR KEEL BLOCKS	BREADTH OR BEAMS	DEPTH OF TIDE	DEPTH OF TIDE	DEPTH OF TIDE
NO. 1 DOCK, Kowloon	107	17	10	10	10
NO. 2 DOCK, Kowloon	87	17	10	10	10
NO. 3 DOCK, Kowloon	87	17	10	10	10
NO. 4 DOCK, Kowloon	87	17	10	10	10
NO. 5 DOCK, Kowloon	87	17	10	10	10
NO. 6 DOCK, Kowloon	87	17	10	10	10
NO. 7 DOCK, Kowloon	87	17	10	10	10
NO. 8 DOCK, Kowloon	87	17	10	10	10
NO. 9 DOCK, Kowloon	87	17	10	10	10
NO. 10 DOCK, Kowloon	87	17	10	10	10
NO. 11 DOCK, Kowloon	87	17	10	10	10
NO. 12 DOCK, Kowloon	87	17	10	10	10
NO. 13 DOCK, Kowloon	87	17	10	10	10
NO. 14 DOCK, Kowloon	87	17	10	10	10
NO. 15 DOCK, Kowloon	87	17	10	10	10
NO. 16 DOCK, Kowloon	87	17	10	10	10
NO. 17 DOCK, Kowloon	87	17	10	10	10
NO. 18 DOCK, Kowloon	87	17	10	10	10
NO. 19 DOCK, Kowloon	87	17	10	10	10
NO. 20 DOCK, Kowloon	87	17	10	10	10

R. M. DYER, R.E., M.I.M.E., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

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YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



HONGKONG & MANILA.



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For Particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

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HONGKONG.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1839.

IRON STEEL, METAL AND HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. N.M. 35 and 37, HIVE LOOSE STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. Hongkong, September 4, 1915.



Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS.
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
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"MELBURN" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 18th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A few lots of BURMA CHEROOTS

and

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 14, 1917. 2034

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 18th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF

Single and Double Bed Sheets, Turkish

Towels, Bath Sheets, Quilts, Pillow

Cases, Counterpanes, Blankets, Ladies'

Dress Lengths, Ladies' Underwear,

Handkerchiefs.

Also

A few lots of Kinkonan Tea Sets in

case Kinkonan Vases, Japanese Tea Sets,

Large and Small, Brass Jardinieres,

Brass Finger Bowls, Vases, Electric

Lamps, Rose Bowls, Flower Vases,

Gent's Walking Sticks, and several

dozen bottles of Florida Water.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 14, 1917. 2033

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

WEDNESDAY,

the 22nd August, 1917, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND

BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,

REDSTEADTS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c., &c.,

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and

Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture,

comprising Double and Single

Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bed-

steads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon,

Extension Dining Tables, and Chairs,

Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.,

Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware,

Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c.,

Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and

Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated

Ware, etc.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood

and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Black-

wood Furniture, including Engravings,

Pictures, etc., etc., Tennis Poles and

Netting.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets,

Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,

Bed Quilts, etc.,

Also

PIANO by The Robinson Piano Co.

Collard & Collard.

Rosenkrantz

Schindler & Eichen-

Stuttgart.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 16, 1917. 2037

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street,

ONE 16 BORE HARMLESS GUN

BY "BLAND"

In Good Condition.

Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 31, 1917. 1979

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. Doo Chung

Kao to sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY and TUESDAY,

the 20th and 21st August, 1917,

commencing each day at 2.30 p.m.,

at his premises:

"The Old Post Office Building,"

Queen's Road Central,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHINESE PORCELAINS,

EMBROIDERIES,

KAKEMONOS,

CURIOS, &c., &c.,

Comprising:—

A large variety of 5-coloured and

1-coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and

White Vases and Figures, &c., Old

Bonnes, including Incense Burners of

the Sung and Ming Dynasties, Pekinese

Cloisone, Snuff Bottles, Mandarin

Plumes and Beads (Amber and Jade-

stone), Carved Bombo Ware, Old

Soochow Lacquer Boxes, Silk Embroi-

deries, Kakemonos, and Wall Hangings

Jade-stone and Ivory Carvings, &c.,

&c., &c.

The greater portion of the above stock

has recently arrived from the North and

includes pieces from the Ming, Kanghi,

Yungching, Kienlung, Kaiching and

Towking Periods.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view from Saturday.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 14, 1917. 2032

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 21st August, 1917, at 11 a.m.,

at No. 2, Wood Road, Wanchai,

(2nd floor),

SUNDAY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

&c., &c., &c.

contained therein.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Monday, 20th inst. at

noon.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 13, 1917. 2029

TO LET

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

No. 5 Minden Villas, Kowloon, 3 rooms

with Tennis Court. From 1st October

new.

Four roomed houses in Kowloon.

Apply to:

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, August 16, 1917. 2031

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very

desirable SHOPS situated in Ice

House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel,

recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply

to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.,

46 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston

Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

WANTED.

ENGINEER, BRITISH, as WORK-

MAN. Applications with

copy of references in own writing,

showing age, experience and salary

required. No other applications con-

sidered.

W. S. BAILEY & CO. LTD.

Hongkong, August 8, 1917. 2014

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as

TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER

required by shipping firm. State

previous experience and salary required.

Apply to

Box 400.

U/o "China Mail" Office.

Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1997

CANADA, AGED 50.

JUST BEGINNING LIFE.

STERN TEST OF UNITY ON EVE
OF JUBILEE.

["THE EVENING POST OF NEW YORK."]

Toronto, Canada, June 20.

It is with mingled feelings of gratitude

and sadness, confidence and determina-

tion, that Canadians will observe the

fiftieth anniversary of the day when the

British North America Act became effective

and the Dominion of Canada was born.

That measure, which is Canada's

Constitution to-day, was passed by the

Imperial Parliament after the colonies of

Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova

Scotia, and New Brunswick were brought

into line by far-seeing political leaders.

The Federal Union became a reality

when the act came into force on July 1st,

1867. Consideration of common economic

and military interests made the union

almost imperative, and the developments

of the half century which has elapsed

more than justify the hopes and purposes

of "the Fathers of Confederation."

A strange fate has decreed that this

birthday of the Canadian nation should

find the Dominion engaged, of its own

free will, in a war in support of the

British Empire, with which Canada's

destiny is joined, and in defence of

civilization. Stranger still, to-day

Canada is facing the sternest test of

national unity to which the confederation

has yet been subjected, for the conscription

issue threatens to oppose the will of

Quebec to that of all the English-speaking

provinces, with consequences which cannot

be foreseen.

It is also of interest that a new con-

federative movement is being discussed

in the Maritime Provinces, the proposal

being to consolidate Nova Scotia, New

Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island

into one province, which would have

sufficient influence to uphold Eastern

Canadian interests against the growing

importance of Western Canada.

EXERCISES AT OTTAWA.

At Ottawa on Monday there will be a

special commemorative service, at which

the Governor-General will dedicate the

new House of Parliament. Upon the

central stone column upholding the roof

of the great entrance hall of the new

Parliament buildings the following

inscription has been incised:—

"JULY

1867—1917

ON THE FIFTIETH

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONFEDERATION

OF BRITISH COLONIES IN NORTH

AMERICA

AS

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT AND

PEOPLE


DEDICATED THIS BUILDING

THEN IN PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION

AFTER DAMAGE BY FIRE

AS A MEMORIAL OF

THE DEEDS OF THEIR FOREFATHERS</



WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA
LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).
(Incorporated in England.)

UNREDEEMED BANK NOTES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 25th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in sterling from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,
Liquidator.
Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 240

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE following have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (on account of the concerned),

SATURDAY,
the 18th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, Nos. 5,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
the House STREET,
ONE CASE HAMS.
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 2039

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA
HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "NIPPON MARU"

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on SATURDAY, 18th August, at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on FRI. DAY, 24th August, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 25th August at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognized if filed after the 7th September, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 2041

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Burma Cheroots and Egyptian Cigarettes at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Sheets, Towels, Dress Lengths, etc., also Tea Sets, Vases, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
9 p.m.—Night Fête at V.R.C.

General Memoranda.

Monday, August 20:
President Poincaré's birthday (1859).
Monday Aug. 20 & Tuesday, 21:
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Porcelains, Embroideries, Caricatures, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
Tuesday, August 21:
11 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, etc., at No. 3, Wood Road, Wanchai.
Hongkong Ice Co's. interim dividend due.
Wednesday, August 22:
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Carpets, Linens, Pianos, etc., etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
Friday, August 24:
Hongkong Ropes Co's. interim dividend due.
Monday, August 27:
Noon—Auction of Kowloon Island Lot No. 202 at Mr. Geo. F. Lamson's Sales Rooms.
Wednesday, August 29:
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.
Friday, August 31:
Queen of Holland's birthday (1890).
Emperor of Japan's birthday (1879).
Saturday, Sept. 1:
8.25 p.m.—Full moon.

he was not prepared to accept an amendment to that effect. For our part, we are not prepared to criticise that attitude, and we do not doubt that even those who sincerely hope that it may not be necessary to continue conscription after the war will be satisfied, for the present, with the undertaking that six months after the signing of peace the Ordinance will be reconsidered by the Legislative Council, especially in regard to the training and the limit of age of those brought under its purview.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The new moon will make its first appearance to-morrow at 2.21 a.m.

A quantity of Burma cheroots and Egyptian cigarettes will be sold by Messrs. Hughes and Hough to-morrow morning.

With regard to the theft of 154 reams of paper, valued at \$1,200, which was recently stolen from the Alexandria Buildings, 64 reams have been recovered by the Police.

An advertisement will be found in another column regarding the redemption by the Liquidator of the outstanding notes of the National Bank of China, Ltd. (in liquidation).

Mr. J. P. Brags of No. 37 Robinson Road, has reported to the Police that a hanging bat-jack, valued at \$25, and an antique plaque, valued at \$12, have been stolen from the hall of his residence.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10 a.m. to-day—Typhoon E. of northern Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, moving W.N.W. or N.W.

The subscriptions to the Cigarette & Tobacco Fund (of which Mr. W. A. Dowley is Hon. Secretary and Treasurer) have amounted since July 7th to \$539.74. Altogether \$23,143.59 has been expended during the War and the balance in hand is \$79.49.

In the Summer Tennis Tournament yesterday Peeg and Henderson (+ 10) beat Abraham and Stalker (scr.) and Murray and Mass (+ 10) beat de Journal and Wolfers (+ 40). To-morrow Morse and Muriel (+ 8) play Bevington and Verney (+ 10) at 5 p.m.

The *Malay Mail* published as a supplement to its issue of August 4, a Roll of Honor and a List of Malay States men serving. The former comprises the names of "past and present residents of the Malay States under British protection who have been killed in action, died of wounds, are reported missing, or have died as the result of accident or illness. The total is 165 and the planting profession figures largely in the list. A number of Malay States born men are included. There follow the names, professions, addresses, ranks and regiments of men serving now, who have been serving or will be shortly, and it is a long one. There are 25 French Reservists among them, and a page is taken up with Malay States born men serving. The names of officers and men of the Malay States Guides who have distinguished themselves in military operations are given.

BANK IN THE NEW DEFENCE CORPS.

The following clauses have been added to the Military Service Ordinance:

(1) Every person who is liable to military service under this Ordinance and who immediately before the commencement of this Ordinance was a member of any rank of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps or of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve shall upon such commencement become a member of the Hongkong Defence Corps and shall therein have the same rank as he had in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps or in the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve immediately before such commencement; provided that nothing in this subsection shall be construed as giving any such persons any right whatsoever to be continued in that rank.

(2) All sums which immediately before the commencement of this Ordinance were standing to the credit of the Corps Funds of the Hongkong Volunteers and the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve shall forthwith be paid to the Colonial Government for the benefit of the Hongkong Defence Corps as the Governor may direct.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels, and after each meal and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

[By "Scurtator".]

The Colony appears to have had a lucky escape from the full force of the typhoon on Monday. It has not previously been mentioned that the force of the wind about two o'clock, registered 90 miles an hour at Kowloon and 100 at the Peak. At present it looks as if we may have another typhoon on Monday next.

The sensation of the week, however, has been the great rise in the dollar. Since the 1st of the month it has risen nearly 4d. Where is the movement to stop? It is twenty-five cents ago since the dollar touched 3s. Before that time it had only on one occasion been below that figure, and never below 2s. 11d. A table before me, dating from 1877, shows the highest exchange in that year to have been 4s. 3d. and the lowest 3s. 9d. I am afraid it won't do to reckon on the dollar ever reaching those giddy heights again. Remember, it touched the low watermark of 1s. 6d. in 1902, and in the last twenty-three years it has never once reached 2s. 4d. until this year.

Nothing has been heard as to the result of the representations which the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the Committee of the China Association jointly made now some three weeks ago to the Home authorities on the subject of the pay of the troops which has been rapidly going to vanishing point as the exchange value of the dollar has been rising. Imagine what a 3s. dollar means to the Tommy on a shilling a day! The general feeling in the community is not one merely of sympathy but one of righteous anger over the dilatory methods of the authorities with whom the power and authority rests to remedy this rank injustice.

The figure at which the German Bank premises were sold at auction last Monday is generally considered to be a fair price, having regard to the times. I understand that it did not quite reach the actual cost of the building, in dollars; but if the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank directors reckon the cost in marks they have the satisfaction of knowing that the sum realised was considerably in excess of the cost at the present value of the dollar—even if we reckon the mark at its pre-war exchange value, which we mustn't do at this stage of the war.

Four days have passed since the German Bank premises in Queen's Road were sold by public auction, and nobody has written to the papers yet to ask the new proprietors when they intend to dislodge those very fierce-looking German eagles from their perches on the front of the building? Or why the eagle in stone over the door has been disinterred by the removal of the old Union Jack which has so long decently hidden this symbol of a vituperous Power from public observation?

A philosophic Chinese said to me one day: "I suppose that Bank some day become Melian Bank; he might like that bird, and call our Melian eagle." "No can do," I explained. The American eagle is a very different bird. He is always represented with an olive branch—the symbol of peace—grasped in one of his claws; but the claws of the German eagle are always outstretched, ready for prey. So also are the claws of the doubled-headed Austrian eagle. France abandoned the eagle as a coat of arms long ago; the Russian eagle has been more lately scalped, and the German and Austrian eagles are now having their claws clipped, and may be given over entirely one of these fine days to the executioners, as birds of ill-omen. As the reader is doubtless aware, the eagle is an emblem of Jove, and at one time was the symbol of Roman sovereignty. But Rome knows the emblem no more, and there are those who tell us that Jove is going out of business altogether after this war, a sadder but a wiser god. When his emblem has been expunged from the national arms of all those countries of Europe which it still disfigures, I shall expect to see the eagle of the United States, transformed, through feeding on olive branches, into a vegetable dove. As for the eagle of Mexico, which grips in its beak a serpent—well it has looked in recent years dangerously like the Mexican serpent swallowing the Mexican eagle.

Some weeks ago I called attention in these columns to instances in northern ports of funerals in which there were "no flowers by request," but in which friends of the deceased showed their respect by contributing to some charitable fund in which the deceased had shown, perhaps, a special interest in his life time. As this matter has received some attention since in the columns of my local contemporaries, I may mention that lately I have noticed several paragraphs in the Shanghai papers announcing that the British Flower Shop in that port has received donations for the Allied Red Cross Funds, in lieu of the purchase of wreaths. Some thirty contributions, for instance, were received in memory of the late Captain Wyles, the total in this case amounting to \$140.

We have no British Flower Shop in Hongkong and even if we had it strikes me as adding insult to injury to expect a Flower Shop to receive and account for donations from the public for a charitable fund in lieu of the purchase of flowers, which a Flower Shop exists to sell. There is no profit in it for the Flower Shop or even bare remuneration for the trouble it is put to. In Hongkong, instead of a British Flower Shop we have a number of Chinese enjoying a sort of prescriptive right to the public thoroughfare in what has come to be known as Flower Street (the street in which the *China Mail* wears the white lily of a blameless life) where they do a roaring business in flowers—ranging from button-holes to wreaths and crosses—all the year round, at prices which must leave one surprised to see the same people there year after year, attired in the same old clothes, giving one the impression that flower-selling in Hongkong is a profitless business, though everybody knows the Flower Market must be a little gold mine. However, I never expect to see the flower-sellers of Wyndham Street playing the self-denying role of the British Flower Shop of Shanghai.

Apropos of my note last week about the mails, a reader has written to say that not only in Ceylon are the general public kept informed about the outgoing mails, but this is done in Singapore also. I was aware of that. What I desired to convey was that in suspending the publication of all mail notices in Hongkong the authorities go beyond what is done in any other British or foreign community in the Far East.

The humour one finds in Chinese politics is usually of a ponderous order, but the incident described below is certainly correctly described as containing more evidence of crushing logic and a sense of humour than excessive civility.

Mr. Chang Chien received an urgent telegram from Mr. Li Ching-shi, who pressed him to come up to Peking to assume the Cabinet post offered to him. In the telegram, Mr. Li quoted the Buddhist saying that "If I do not descend into hell to save the people, who shall undertake the task?" In reply, Mr. Chang telegraphed: "You are a Buddhist; therefore, you have taken upon yourself the duty of going to hell. As I am not a Buddhist personified, I fail to see why I should follow you to hell."

On dit: That people have been seeing snakes at Fanning lately—regular whoop—one of them fifteen feet long.

That the Germans who escaped internment in Hongkong when the war broke out are beginning to think that even life in Australia may be more tolerable than life in China under present conditions.

That the Haves of the Civil Service yesterday, with fat cheeks in their pockets, looked at the Exchange rate and smiled with supreme satisfaction.

That the Have Notes sought consolation in fond anticipations that the dollar may be worth 8/6 by the time the Government recognises the injustice of the "rent allowance" scheme, and pays them also, as from January 1st.

CHINA'S WAR MEASURES.

[Chinese Mail Service.]

Peking, Aug. 16.

Two uneventful days have passed since the declaration of war.

In the meantime, telegrams have reached Peking that all the German concessions have been taken over by the Chinese Government and are flying the Chinese flag.

The Government is despatching several foreign advisers to take over the German Bank branches at the different treaty ports. Mr. McEuen is going to Canton to take over the charge of the German bank there; Japanese bankers have been appointed to take charge of the German bank at Hankow.

The Customs turned over \$2,000,000 to the Government yesterday.

Four Bureaux, attached to the Ministry of Finance, were abolished yesterday, involving the dismissal of over 100 employees.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 16. The Allied Ministers have congratulated China upon her entry into the war. The American Minister at first held back, but having received instructions from Washington, has also extended congratulations.

The Austrian Concession in Tientsin has been taken over by the Chinese authorities, but not without some difficulty.

Wong Kung Mui, together with the French manager of the Sino-French Industrial Bank, took over the affairs of the Peking branch of the German Bank while Mr. Lucas, of the Bank of China, is going to Tientsin to take over the branch there.

The mandate proclaiming war was drafted by Liang Kai Chiu.

The Dutch Consular officials took over the Austrian Consulate in Shanghai yesterday, and also the German Consulate, and hoisted the Dutch flag over the buildings.

A SHOOTING SENSATION AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 16. Four Austrian and Hungarian subjects made a raid on the Austrian Consulate at Shanghai yesterday. One was shot by his accomplices as he threatened the Consulate Secretary and one was arrested.

LOANS TO CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 16. The Hunan silver loan of \$6,000,000 will be jointly subscribed by Japan and America, and will be signed shortly, as also will the loan of \$4,350,000 on the Kirin-Changchun railway.

GERMANY AND SIAM.

THE ENEMY REPRESENTATIVES FEAR THEIR OWN SUBMARINES.

The German Government has refused to grant passports to the Siamese Minister and members of the Siamese Legation in Berlin until it has ascertained that no obstacles will be placed in the way of the German and Austrian representatives' free return home. This remark, the *Berliner Daily Anzeiger* obviously contrary to international law and usage concerning the inviolability of the persons of Diplomatic Representatives.

The Siamese Government has, on the other hand, signified its readiness to grant all facilities for the representatives of enemy Powers to leave Siam, and have even suggested that they should leave by the Danish motor-boat "Fastrig" which is due to sail from Bangkok on the 16th instant, but Messrs. Reim and Keil have expressed their unwillingness to sail by the "Fastrig" on the ground that the vessel was bound for a British port in Europe, which would necessitate its entrance into the so-called danger zone.

Thus, it will be seen that the Siamese Government is not only willing but anxious that Messrs. Reim and Keil, together with their staff, should leave Bangkok as soon as possible, and that the delay in their departure is entirely their own fault.

The Siamese Government has no intention of retaliating against the British fleet action of the German Government in detaining Siamese representatives, since two wrongs do not make a right.

PIONEERS OF AVIATION.

A correspondent makes a suggestion with which I heartily concur, says a Londoner in the *Evening Standard*, to the effect that some recognition should be given to those who were among the first in this country to develop the possibilities of the aeroplane. The first man of to-day receives well-merited honours, but his achievements have been made possible only by the work and enterprise of the pioneers in the five years preceding the war. It was during this time that the problems of flight were studied and men took their lives in their hands in order to test the possibilities of engines, designs, and material. These early explorers of a new element certainly deserve a place in the list of those who are honoured for war service, and I should welcome the appearance of the names of Sir David Henderson, General Branker, and Mr. Graham White, to mention only three of those to whom special thanks are due for our present improved condition of the air service.

GERMAN ANGER AT MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

"A GOOD PEACE IS NOW MADE IMPOSSIBLE."

In view of the Pope's communication to the Powers the following comments by leading German papers on Mr. Lloyd George's recent speech at Glasgow are interesting:

The *Kreuzzeitung*, the *Volksrecht* and the *Neue Zeitung*, always violent, declare that the speech contains nothing new, but that it is an indication once more that England needs peace. "Our U boats will," it says, "give him the best answer." As Lloyd George knows, it goes on to declare, "our U boats stick fast in England's throat, and no boasting and statistics will get rid of the fact; England has passed her military zenith."

The *Colo-ne Volkszeitung* says:—Lloyd George knows Germany is ready for peace and, therefore, the responsibility for the continuation of this ruinous war rests with England. Lloyd George also knows that the Central Powers cannot accept the peace conditions he speaks of, unless they wish to sign their own death sentences. What Lloyd George demands is peace which only a complete victor can insist on. No country at war with England can accept his conditions without loudly declaring to its own people that it is defeated, and that England has triumphed over her adversary.

If Mesopotamia and Armenia are taken from Turkey, it immediately falls into ruin. If German colonies are not returned to us then our position in the world is destroyed. If England insists on the principle of self-government of nationalities, that means the downfall of Austria-Hungary.

Without England's triumph there is no peace for Lloyd George. If there is anything which steele the German courage, makes German hearts iron-hard, and rouses the strength of national passions, it is the thought that England is carrying on war in order to annihilate Germany. But England will hit its granite, and the rest will be seen by our U boats.

The *Cologne Gazette* regards the speech as a revelation of English deceit. It declares that exhausted Europe is asking why the war goes on, and what England really wants.

The English Premier openly admits that England is conducting a war of robbery and conquest. So that England may obtain a couple of rich countries, the world must continue to bleed. Neutral must continue to hunger and nations be consumed in revolution and battle, so that England may possess the German Colonies and the well-governed German colonies. Now we know. Time has made us hard, and as our army has accomplished the unbelievable, so will our people endure suffering and need a little longer rather than who to premature peace to the advantage of Lloyd George.

CONDEMNED RIVER CRAFT.

ARCHITECT ACCUSES MESOPO-TAMIA COMMISSION OF INCOMPETENCE.

Sir John Harvard Biles, the eminent naval architect, in a letter to "The Daily Chronicle," says:—I accuse the Mesopotamia Commission of incompetence in the matter of their judgment on the design and construction of the river transport craft. As naval architect for the India Office my responsibility for the vessels gives me the right and the duty to make this accusation, especially as they did not ask me to give evidence.

Since these vessels were condemned in Mesopotamia last summer, Baghdad and beyond have been reached by our river craft. It does not seem to have entered the heads of these Commissioners to inquire or inquire whether these condemned barges had been used. Their statement is "they have been tried and condemned." The facts are that they were first condemned, and afterwards tried. They are now in constant use, and are very useful, and particularly useful for work above Amara. These facts could have been established in evidence if the Commission had not been incompetent. This is a strange language, but it is based on first hand information that is in possession of the War Office, and is a justifiable reprisal to the charge of incompetence and unbusinesslike conduct of the India Office made by the Commissioners.

The War Office, who took over the control of the supply of these vessels in July, 1916, have built more of the design, and have continued to entrust them with the share of the responsibility as the India Office did when they were in control.

GERMAN DOCTOR'S DISCOVERY.

A rather amusing story is told of one of the recent attacks on the British front. At one place the British took prisoner in a dugout a German doctor and his staff, and finding the place equipped as a dressing station, the British took their wounded down to him for treatment, not one of our men there being able to speak German. The German doctor went ahead and asked the wounded, but each one when asked he labelled for despatch to a Berlin hospital. It was not till he had done over a hundred and the affair was ended that he discovered that he was not doing up wounded prisoners taken by the Germans, but that he was himself a prisoner, and attending to his captors.

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed to your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, dirt and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or ship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE POPE'S PEACE NOTE.

ITS TEXT PUBLISHED.

LONDON, August 15.

The text of the Papal Note, addressed to the Heads of the belligerent peoples, has been published.

It is prefaced by a statement that His Holiness's aim, since his accession, has been to observe absolute neutrality and, concurrently, to do everything in his power to hasten the end of the war. He states that he has not ceased, during the three painful years of the war, to exhort the belligerent peoples and Governments to resume fraternal relationship, although everything he has done to attain that object has not been given publicity.

His Holiness refers to the non-success of his previous appeal for peace, since when the war had become more cruel, extending on land and sea and even in the air. Defenceless cities, quiet villages and inhabitants have been stricken with desolation and death. He envisages the multiplied and aggravated sufferings if the war continues, perhaps for years and asks: "Must the world become a field of death and Europe speed to the abyss and lend a hand to her own suicide?"

Therefore, a sense of his supreme duty as the Father of the Faithful and also the solicitations of his children imploring for intervention, as well as the voice of humanity and reason impel him to renew his pressing appeal for peace. But in order not to confine himself any longer to the general terms as previously, he now submits more concrete and more practical proposals and invites the belligerent Governments to deliberate upon the following points which seem to form a basis for a fair and lasting peace.

Primarily, the fundamental point ought to be the substitution of the material force of arms by the moral force of right, by an agreement for a simultaneous and reciprocal reduction of armaments, according to rules and guarantees, to the degree only of what is necessary for the maintenance of public order in each State; and then the establishment of an arbitration providing concerted action and penalties against States refusing to submit international questions thereto or to accept its decisions.

The Note proceeds to express the view that, once the supremacy of right is thus established, rules could be fixed assuring real liberty and freedom of the seas, thus eliminating numerous causes of dispute and opening to all new sources of prosperity and progress.

His Holiness does not see any other means of solving the question of reparation and payments of war costs than a complete mutual liquidation as a general principle. He refers, in this connection, to the immediate benefits to be gained from disarmament; besides it is incomprehensible that the carnage can continue for economic reasons. Peaceful agreements are not possible without reciprocal restitution of the occupied territories; consequently, Germany should evacuate Belgium, guaranteeing her unhampered independence, and also the occupied French territory.

The other group of belligerents should restore the German Colonies. With regard to territorial questions such as Italy and Austria and Germany and France, the hope is expressed that the opposing nations will conciliatorily examine matters, taking into consideration the people's aspirations, as far as possible, and co-ordinating their special interests for the general good of human society.

The same spirit of equity and justice should animate the examination of other territorial and political questions, particularly relating to Armenia, the Balkan States and the territories comprising the old Kingdom of Poland. The noble historic and traditional long sufferings of the latter, especially in the present war, should arouse the sympathies of the nations.

The Note says that the Pope believes that the acceptance of the foregoing leading points will prevent a recurrence of the economic question.

The Note concludes with an earnest and prayerful appeal to turn a favourable ear to the communication.

Cardinal Gasparri, in a covering letter to the Note, asks the King to convey copies to the Presidents of the French Republic and the United States and to the King of Italy, in consequence of the absence of diplomatic relations.

THE TOPIC OF THE MOMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The Pope's proposals are the topic of the moment. An interesting fact is that the covering letter addressed to King George asks His Majesty to transmit the Note to France, America, and nations friendly to the Allies.

The papers have not changed their opinion that the proposals are absolutely unacceptable, as they mean merely a German peace.

HOSPITAL SHIP ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil confirmed the Anglo-Spanish arrangements regarding hospital ships carrying Spanish officers. He hoped this would end enemy attacks on hospital ships, but a definite assurance from Germany had not yet been received. The names and full particulars for identification of all British hospital ships were communicated to the enemy prior to their employment as hospital ships, in accordance with the Hague Convention.

Lord Cecil said that he believed that the suggestion of the new arrangement came from Great Britain.

THE TSAR'S PLACE OF EXILE.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 16.

Bolsk, in Siberia, is the destination of the ex-Tsar and the Royal Family. The exile was decided upon in consequence of information received by the Government of counter-revolutionary agitation and the possibility of an attempt to release the ex-Tsar from confinement at Tsarskoe Selo.

THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS.

THE OFFICIAL GERMAN ACCOUNT.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

A German official message, by wireless, states:—

A second great Flanders battle has burst forth. The artillery duel has been very violent on the coast between the Yser and Drent. The English attacked on an eighteen kilometre front, between Broesebeke and Wytschaete.

The English attacked between Hulluch and Lens, yesterday morning. Four Canadian Divisions forced our first positions in an effort to deepen the gap on both sides of Lens.

Their object was the Vendin-Viel village. Their gain is small. Eleven fresh attacks collapsed. We repulsed attacks to the south of Hulluch and to the west of Lens. The French fired 3,000 shells at St. Quentin and set fire to the Cathedral. French attacks between Cerny and Hirtzbach failed.

THE RUMANIAN FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

A German official message, transmitted by wireless, states:—

To the north of St. Raceni and Panceu, the Russo-Rumanian attacks failed. We dislodged the enemy from the west bank of the Sereth. We have taken 3,554 prisoners and sixteen guns.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

LABOUR QUESTIONS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 15.

In the House of Commons, Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, spoke of the possibility of the stoppage of work by a section of the railway engine drivers and firemen, with the object of establishing the principle of an eight-hour day. He stated that the Cabinet was of the opinion that an eight-hour day would be impracticable in war time and he did not believe that any responsible body of men would prejudice the conduct of the war by participating in a stoppage, but steps would be taken to deal with any emergency.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, on behalf of the National Union of Railwaymen, disclaimed any threat of a stoppage.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL PROJECT.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Cabinet had most carefully considered the question of a Channel Tunnel. After consultation with their naval and military advisers, the Cabinet was still of the opinion that it would be impracticable to proceed with the work during war time.

REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Conference on the reform of the House of Lords would consist of fifteen Peers and fifteen members of the House of Commons. Mr. J. A. Bryce would be Chairman.

THE PREMIER ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Mr. Lloyd George made an important speech in the House of Commons on several aspects of the war situation.

THE FOOD POSITION.

He referred first to the food position which had very considerably improved since early in the year.

In August last year our stock was 94 million quarters of wheat in the country; now there were 84 millions. (Cheers.) Oats and barley also were higher. There had been a considerable saving in the consumption of bread while the acreage under cultivation had been increased by a million. If the harvest was good, as it promised to be, then the condition in the country as regards food supplies, taking everything into account, was very satisfactory.

He still urged economy because the more they economized the less they would need from Canada and the United States, from which France and Italy also drew supplies. There was an increase reserve of sugar. Eighty thousand tractors would be available in the Spring.

OUR SHIPPING LOSSES.

The German Admiralty had been circulating figures of the destroyed shipping. Throughout, the object of the Central Empires had been to cheer up the Austrians and Germans by creating an impression that England could not last much longer.

The Germans claimed that we had been losing half a million tons a month, after allowing for new construction. We lost 500,000 tons gross in April, but that gross losses in July were reduced to 320,000 tons. (Cheers.) August looked like being better. (Cheers.) If the present improvement continued, the net loss for July and August would be at the rate of 175,000 tons a month.

These figures showed that the Admiralty was meeting with considerable success. The Shipping Controller had been better leading, hiring ships more quickly and taking ships off longer voyages that he had been able to secure that, although we had diminished the tonnage, we were carrying more tons.

BRITISH BOMBING WORK AT COURTRAI.

AMSTERDAM, August 16.

A British air squadron bombed the German barracks, automobile park and munitions sheds at Courtrai on Tuesday. Enormous damage was done and there were 20 casualties amongst the soldiers.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

The squadron returned safely.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

BRITISH SHIPPING REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The Admiralty shipping report for the week ending Aug. 11 states:—

Arrivals 2,776
Departures 2,660
Vessels sunk (over 1,600 tons) 14
Vessels sunk (under 1,600 tons) 2
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked 13
Fishing vessels sunk 3

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The French shipping returns for the week ending August 12 states:—

Arrivals 1,010
Departures 1,028
Vessels sunk (over 1,600 tons) 1
Vessels sunk (under 1,600 tons) 3
Vessels unsuccessfully attacked 5

ITALIAN SHIPPING REPORT.

ROME, Aug. 15.

The Italian shipping returns for the week ended August 12 states:—

Arrivals 550
Departures 509
Vessels sunk (steamers) 6
Vessels sunk (sailing ships) 5
Only one of the sailing ships was over 100 tons.

INCITING GERMAN MUNITION WORKERS TO STRIKE.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.

Handbills are being circulated in German munition factories, inciting the workers to strike.

A semi-official communication states that it is hoped that the workers will refuse to listen to such incitements.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Silver is quoted at 44, unoffered. The market is firm and there are buyers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW OFFENSIVE.

CORRESPONDENTS GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says that General Currie's splendid Canadian troops by their splendid attack this morning have added a brilliant page to the history of the war. It also adds lustre to the Canadian victory to learn that the Germans were completely ready for battle and in no wise surprised.

A prisoner officer states they were told the attack would be delivered within half an hour of its actual development, and at many places they were awaiting it. The enemy put down a barrage within two minutes of the opening bombardment. The night was one of the darkest and very stormy but the raid ceased just before jumping off time.

Nothing indicated that anything abnormal was contemplated till the battle opened, then suddenly the artillery began to shower oil drums, which went rolling over in convolutions of pink flame into the midst of the enemy positions. A creeping barrage roared forth a perfect cataclysm of sound, and the infantry began to advance at 4.35 a.m.

The fighting included the taking of Hill 70, Cite St. Laurent, and Cite St. Emile. The resistance upon Hill 70 was not very great, although beyond the Germans fought stubbornly.

At its southern part the attack also met comparatively little resistance. Through the smoke barrage the Canadians could see the Germans fleeing, and when they did stop it was principally for the purpose of surrendering.

The enemy was completely demoralised by the cascades of fire which lit up vaporous flames as the oil drums emitted their contents.

A very large proportion of the captives are mere boys, which testifies to the serious problem which the manpower question in Germany is presenting.

The first phase had consisted of a sweep south-eastward from Bois Hugo to the outskirts of Lens, which was developed with success. The second phase involved a continuation of a south-easterly movement, accompanied by a heavy pressure further south. The struggle here continued extended to the southwards.

The Correspondent pays a tribute to the indescribably fine spirit of the Canadians, who, in their own phrase, "share their tails in the air." All are confident they have the Boche beat.

The scene of some of the sharpest fighting has been from the railway camp north of Cite St. Laurent, from which boiling oil treatment cleared the Germans to 700 yards south.

The German airmen are more venturesome than usual, but ours are chasing them everywhere on the battlefield. Tanks were not used, as the battleground is unsuitable.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY TACTICS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on August 14th, says it is noteworthy that despite the tremendous activity of the guns in other sectors of the French and British fronts and on both banks of the Meuse, there is no sign of relaxation in the enemy's efforts north of the Aisne.

The battle of Chemin-des-Dames has continued without intermission since April 16th, and it seems a cardinal principle of German strategy never to let it flag. The enemy lately has trebled his artillery power in this region, and has brought the heaviest calibres into play. Never a day passes without fighting at Chemin-des-Dames, and this month half-a-dozen enemy attacks have been beaten off with serious loss.

Elsewhere on the French front, the Germans are showing activity which is only explicable by a nervous desire to pierce the veil which conceals the immediate intentions of the French by getting into our trenches, if only for a moment, to see what is going on behind.

During the past fortnight there have been attacks at Saint Quentin, in Champagne, and numerous attacks or attempted attacks on both banks of the Meuse, notably at Avocourt Wood, on the left bank, and Carrières Wood, on the right bank, towards Saint Mihiel and in Alsace, all of which were no doubt prompted by a desire for knowledge rather than a hope of permanent gain.

In estimating the causes for the German activity on this front, the need of successes to impress their own public opinion is a factor which must be remembered.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

A German official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—There was an artillery battle throughout the night in Flanders.

We repulsed the English southward of Frezenberg and on both sides of Hooge.

There was a violent artillery duel between Hulluch and Lens. French attacks on Cerny failed. We shot down 20 aviators and balloons.

A German official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—Infantry engagements are proceeding northward of Lens and eastward of Cerny-on-Laonnois.

PEACE CONDITIONS.

THE NECESSARY MINIMUM.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The *Herald* and *Gazette* recommends the Government to consider what it would like to achieve as a result of the war. Then putting aside prepossessions, to consider how much the achievement is likely to cost. Next, to consider not whether the Pope's proposals are inspired by Germany or acceptable as final terms, but whether they afford a basis for negotiation with a prospect of securing the necessary minimum required by the Allies. If this question is answered in the negative, the Allies should announce what is the necessary minimum, so that the world will not think, as Germany desires the world to think, we are persisting in the war for aims we could not and dare not avow.

MR. GERARD'S DISCLOSURES.

THE KAISER'S CHARACTER.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The chief interest so far in Mr. Gerard's revelations in the *Daily Telegraph* is the light they throw upon the character of the Kaiser. When Mr. Gerard protested against submarine warfare the Kaiser always asked why the United States did not break the British blockade. He once declared that before he would allow his family to starve he would blow up Windsor Castle and the whole English Royal Family. He always wanted the United States to do something against England when Mr. Gerard protested against any German violation of International Law. On one occasion Mr. Gerard retorted: "If two men enter my grounds and one stepped upon the flower-beds and the other killed my sister, I probably would first pursue the murderer." The Kaiser was not affected by such argument.

THE WORKERS' PART IN THE WAR.

THE PREMIER'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Speaking at a luncheon of the Liberal War Committee given to the Hon. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, at the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George said: "We must not forget that the progress made in the war mile by mile, in which we had beaten back the enemy, was due not only to the valour of our soldiers, but to the energy of the workers, which had given us a superiority in munitions and equipment. All honour therefore to the workers. We are fighting for the victory of democracy over aggression. All other things wrapped in Party programmes are not attainable unless we win."

Under the Constitution no section of the community has as large an interest in the victory of the Allies as the workers. Nothing in the programme of Labour could be achieved if the Allies are beaten. There is room for nationhood within the British Empire, and it is this federation of free peoples that is now presenting such a formidable obstacle to the aggressive aims of German militarism.

The military position now held is largely due to the skill and industry of the workmen in the factories. Every victory in the field is a victory for the workers. Also, we must not forget the unparalleled way in which all the Dominions voluntarily came to the aid of the Mother Country, and the strength of the Empire is due to their sense of kinship, fraternity and goodwill.

Mr. Walter Long said that Mr. Holman was among the first Dominion Ministers to preach that the doctrine of Empire was first and the traditions of a lifetime second to the successful prosecution of the war. We could regard with confidence the future burden of the Empire so long as we have Dominion Ministers like Mr. Holman and the people whom he represented.

Mr. Holman, in the course of a bold speech, advocated closer relations between the workers and the Government in order to avoid misunderstanding. He said the time had arrived when they should strike a balance between achievements like Messines and the health and labour thereby involved. He asked: "Has not the time arrived when frontal attacks should give way to other methods?" We must enter upon a policy of unceasing creation on the most scientific methods to develop aeroplanes in such numbers as to destroy enemy communications and compel surrenders in bulk.

EX-TSAR SENT TO SIBERIA.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 16.

The *Herald* and *Gazette* states that the Imperial Family was sent to Siberia by special train, accompanied by two members of the Government and military guards.

It appears that the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates insisted upon the removal of the ex-Tsar, Tsaritzin and Tsaritchin from Tsarskoe Selo to a more remote part of Russia. Their daughters were given the choice of remaining in Petrograd, but they elected to accompany their parents.

TURKEY AND SEPARATE PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 15.

The *Herald* and *Gazette* states that discussions have been occurring for some time at Lausanne between representatives of Turkey and the Entente with a view to a separate peace.

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Physicians prescribe Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramp in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can give. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is master over cramp colic, dysentery, and all intestinal pains. One dose relieves, a second does it. It is necessary to effect a cure. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.



There is not a single ingredient in STYROL SOAP that can harm the most delicate skin. On the contrary, its effect is healing, stimulating, and, above all, cleansing.

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HONGKONG.

IMPORTANT BRITISH PROFOUNDMENTS EXPECTED.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The House of Commons meets at noon.

Prior to the adjournment, Mr. Lloyd George will make important war pronouncements. Mr. Asquith will also speak.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

A German official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—Russian attacks south-eastward of Tarnopol and southward of the Trots Valley failed.

We pushed forward beyond Sjevka. We are pursuing the retreating enemy on both sides of the Putna.

We stormed the Baltareti bridgehead on the west bank of the Sereth, capturing 3,000 prisoners and several guns.

THE AUSTRIAN REPRISAL.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

An Austrian official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—In reprisal for the aerial attack upon Pola, numerous aeroplanes attacked the Maritime Arsenal at Venice.

They successfully dropped four tons of bombs. They observed good hits, and there were conflagrations. Three machines are missing.

A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is master over cramp colic, dysentery, and all intestinal pains. One dose relieves, a second does it. It is necessary to effect a cure. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Major Walsman, Commanding R.K.V.R.

On duty from the morning of Sunday the 19th August to the morning of Sunday the 26th August, H.K.V.R.

Next for duty "A" Coy. H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer Lieut. E. Egan Jones. PHASES FOR NEXT WEEK

Monday, 20th instant:—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill Order.

Machine Gun Section at Wallington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Tuesday, 21st instant:—

"A" and "B" Coy. Recruits Machine Gun Section on the road outside the Underly Room at 5.15 p.m. 7th Airco Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Recruits on the Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Friday, 24th instant:—

"A" and "B" Coy. Recruits on the road outside the Underly Room at 5.15 p.m. 7th Airco Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Recruits on the Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Every man including exempted members must attend this parade.

No. 80 Pte. H. H. Gompertz is transferred to the Signalling section.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

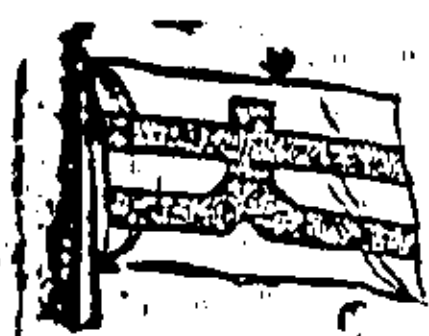
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING Etc. apply to:—
P. & O. S. N. Co's. Office, E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"CHICAGO MARU".....Tuesday, 28th August at 3 p.m.
"MEXICO MARU".....Friday, 11th Sept. at Noon.
"HAWAII MARU".....Wednesday, 28th Sept. at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Aying and Takao, via

Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU".....Monday, 30th Aug. at Noon.

"JOSHIN MARU".....Friday, 24th Aug. at 10 a.m.

"KAIJO MARU".....Sunday, 26th Aug. at Noon.

Callings at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed

to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide,

calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore,

Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan

and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND").

ROTTERDAM LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSE LLOYD").

Joint Service between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMERS Tons Sails.

"VONDEL".....10,000.....1st September.

"ORANJE".....8,000.....12th September.

"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN".....10,000.....28th September.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, AGENTS.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI.....ARRIVE.....Aug. 19, Daylight.

SHANGHAI.....SUSING.....Aug. 21, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI.....SHANTUNG.....Aug. 22, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANLU".

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 38.

AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For STEAMERS To SAIL

MANILA.....LOONGSANG.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 p.m.

HAIPHONG.....LOONGSANG.....SUNDAY, Aug. 19, at 7 a.m.

TIENTSIN.....CHIPSING.....WEDDAY, Aug. 22, Daylight.

SHANGHAI.....WINGSANG.....WEDDAY, Aug. 22, Daylight.

MANILA.....YUENSANG.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoïhoh when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labuan.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Tel. No. 215.

General Managers.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

HAIPHONG.....Capt. J. W. Evans.....FRIDAY, 24th August at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that the Cargo are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Master of the vessel, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 13th, August at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after August 14th, 1917 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

R. C. MORTON,

General Agent.

Hongkong, August 7, 1917.

201.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship "GREGORY APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by bill are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, August 15, 1917.

2035.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "ORANJE," having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon, the 2nd instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 25th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st instant, at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyor, Messrs. Godard and Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

Hongkong, August 16, 1917.

2036.

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor of

the late SIEN TING,

14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

AGENTS.

LONDON.—WILLIAM SLATER, 45 Great Russell Street, W.C. F. ADAMS, 11 & 13 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. T. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd., 163 Queen's Road, Victoria St., CLARE, SON & PLATT, 85 Gracechurch St., E.C. G. S. S. & Co., Ltd., 30, Cornhill, GRANT & GORON, 18 St. Bride St., E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 190 Fleet Street, C. MITCHELL & Co., Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. D. J. KETTER & Co., 3 Whitechapel St., E.C. MATTHEW & GOWTHORP, Ltd., 10, 11, 12 New Bridge St., E.C.

SOUTHLAND.—FRED L. SMITH, 8 North St., David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—MATTHEW PARR & Co., 18 Rue de la Grange, Balais, Paris.

NEW YORK.—T. B. BROWN, Ltd., Madison Hall, West 42nd Street, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAX & BLACK, San Francisco.

FOOCHOW.—BROOKER & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & JOHN, Melbourne and Sydney.

OCEANIA.—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE APPOINTMENT CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, Etc.—KELLY & WALKER, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A. E. WATSON & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI.—KELLY & WALKER.

YOKOHAMA.—KELLY & WALKER.

JAPAN.—KELLY & WALKER.

Kobe and Yokohama.

CANTON.—PARR & Co.

THE CHINA MAIL LTD.

1, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Tel. No. 215.

General Managers.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.

NIPPON MARU.....11,000.....25th August.

SHINYO MARU.....22,000.....7th September.

PERSIA MARU.....9,000.....22nd September.

KOREA MARU.....18,000.....5th October.

SIBERIA MARU.....18,000.....15th October.

TENYO MARU.....22,000.....26th October.

Omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, BALBOA, CALLAO, AERICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons

ANYO MARU.....18,500.....

KIYO MARU.....17,900.....

SEIYO MARU.....14,000.....

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMERS Displacement Sailing Date.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA

"SADO MARU".....THURSDAY, 23rd Capt. Shinohara, Tons 12,500, August, at Noon.

"SHIDZUKA MARU".....WEDNESDAY, 15th Capt. Noma, Tons 12,500, Sept. at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

"TANGO MARU".....SATURDAY, 18th Capt. Soyeda, Tons 13,500, August at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

"KITANO MARU".....SUNDAY, 2nd Capt. Cope, Tons 16,000, Sept. at 11 a.m.

"HIRANO MARU".....SATURDAY, 15th Capt. Fraser, Tons 16,000, Sept. at 11 a.m.

"FUSHIMI MARU".....SATURDAY, 15th Capt. Iizawa, Tons 21,000, Sept. at 11 a.m.

"ASAHI MARU".....WEDNESDAY, 22nd Capt. Kosaka, Tons 8,000, August.

Kobe

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & LANGKOOT.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

[Wireless Telegraphy.]

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE

APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S

OFFICE.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY.)

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

COMPANY PARADES.
The following parades will take place at Central Station. Uniform will not be worn. Fall in at 3.45 p.m.
Monday, August 20th.—No. 3 Company.
Tuesday, August 21st.—No. 2 Platoon and Ambulance Platoon. Also No. 2 Section at Water Police Station.
Wednesday, August 22nd.—No. 1 Section.
Thursday, August 23rd.—No. 2 Company.
No exemption from these parades is to be granted except by the undersigned.
BAND PRACTICES AT 8 P.M.
Monday, August 20th. Wednesday, August 22nd. Thursday, August 23rd. Orchestra Practice on the 20th, and Music Class on the 23rd instant are hereby cancelled.
DRUMMER AND BEATERS AT 6.30 P.M.
Monday, August 20th. Wednesday, August 22nd. Monday, August 27th and Wednesday, August 29th.
ATTENTION.
Landed—No. 2 Section—P.O. 561 P.W. G. Clark. Mounted Trooper 980 P.W. M. Clark. No. 1 Section—P.O. 703 W. E. Roberts.
No. 2 COMPANY.
During the absence of Inspector A. E. S. Alves on leave, the command of No. 2 Company will be taken over by Inspector Silva Netto from 25th August, 1917.
INSPECTION THURSDAY, AUGUST 23RD.
The attention of all Chief and Staff Inspectors is called to a Notice posted at Headquarters Club.
COMMAND.
Until further orders, the undersigned will accept all Orders and continue in immediate charge of the administration of the Reserve Force.
The undersigned will attend at the P.W.P. (R.)'s office on each week day (excepting Saturday) from 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. and on Saturdays from 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. All communications to be addressed to, and all interviews had in, the first place with Mr. Hough.
(Signed) T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R.).

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VOTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,387.

I—Authorized Capital £6,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500

II—Fire Funds—3,837,047
Life & Annuity Funds—17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account—123,220

Revenue Fire Branch—£2,381,458
Life and Annuity—2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department—337,239
Other Receipts—478,940

£5,339,229

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS,

SILK MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches—CANTON, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: King's Buildings, HONGKONG.

SILIMPON (SEBASTIK) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the QUEEN HARBOR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL (known as the Bunkers at SEBASTIK) or SANDAKAN (Bridle North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favorably with the better grades of Japanese coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBASTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port Charges.

At New York Steamers are berthed alongside the company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 21 to 23 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Silimpin Bay (Sebastik Harbor), Prices and all other information concerning Silimpin Coal can be had on application to the Agents.

BEAULIE & CO., LTD., Agents, Queen Harbor Coal Company, Limited.

1237

"THE BEST OF ALL"

JEYES' FLUID

PRICES: 1 gal. \$3.25, 5 " \$15.00, 40 " \$100.00

ALEX. ROSS & Co. (Sole Agents), 4, DES VUEX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.
All Electric Trains Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373
Telegraphic Address—
"VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, August 17, 1917.

On London—Bank Wire ... 2/11
On demand ... 2/11
30 days sight ... 2/11
4 months sight ... 2/11
Credits, 4 months sight ... 2/11
Documentary, 4 months sight ... 2/11

On Paris—On demand ... 304 1/2
Credits, 4 months sight ... 304 1/2

On New York—On demand ... 60 1/2
Credits, 60 days sight ... 60 1/2

On Bombay—On demand ... nom.
On Calcutta—On demand ... nom.

On Singapore—On demand ... 124
On Manila—On demand ... 133 1/2

On Shanghai—On demand ... nom.
30 days sight (private paper) ... 135 1/2

On Yokohama—On demand ... 135 1/2
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ... 39.50

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) \$6.80 a Silver (per oz.) ... 44 d.

Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 21 1/2 nom.
Chinese Copper Cash ... 2 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cents ... 2 1/2 p.m.
Rate of Native Interest ... 7 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Sub. Coin ... 4 1/2 d.
Hongkong Sub. Coin ... per.

THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "The China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit 20 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 should be sent to the Editor, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 6, and 8 should be sent in before 3 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 3 p.m.

Advertisements and subject-matter which are not ordered by a fixed period will be continued until otherwise ordered.

Telephone Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

THE CHINA MAIL, LITER.

TEMPERATURES.

Hongkong, August 17, 1917.

Barometer—9 a.m. 29.70, 1 p.m. 29.70, 4 p.m. 29.65

Thermometer—9 a.m. 83, 1 p.m. 83, 4 p.m. 83

Do. (Wet bulb) 9 a.m. 78, 1 p.m. 78, 4 p.m. 78

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POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia, and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Tai O ... 5.00 P.M. 5.30 A.M.

Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M. 9.30 A.M.

Cheung Chow ... 7.30 A.M. 8.30 P.M.

Shatankok, Sha-tin and Sheungshui ... 4.00 P.M.

Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley ... 4.30 P.M.

Canton, Samui, Regis. 5 P.M. and Wuchow ... 6 P.M.

Macao ... 7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.

Kongmoon ... 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays

Namtau and Samui ... 5.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Shatin ... 10.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao ... 7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.

Canton ... 7.30 A.M. 8.30 P.M. 7.30 P.M.

Tai Ping Tung ... 8.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9. P.M.

Shek Kiu ... 8.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Kongmoon ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Kumchuk ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Kaukorp ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays.

In the case of Mails closing before 6 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "The China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit 20 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 should be sent to the Editor, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 6, and 8 should be sent in before 3 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 3 p.m.

Advertisements and subject-matter which are not ordered by a fixed period will be continued until otherwise ordered.

Telephone Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

THE CHINA MAIL, LITER.

TEMPERATURES.

Hongkong, August 17, 1917.

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SUFFERED 3 YEARS WITH ECZEMA

On Hand. Very Inflamed. Got So Could Not Use It

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"For over three years I suffered very much from eczema on my right hand. It started with little red pimples and then got very inflamed and spread and discharged pus by hand and covered and I could not use it at all. I frequently got no sleep at night and I was not able to do my own work."

"The doctor ordered me to bathe with Cuticura Soap so I thought I would also use the Cuticura Ointment. I am now thankful to say I am able to do my own work and my hand is perfectly healed."

(Signed) Mrs. J. Clark, 20, Vineyard, Abington, Dorset, Eng., July 29, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 25-p. Skin Book. (Send to nearest dealer or to Cuticura Co., 27, Charles Street, London. Sold everywhere.)

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents.
Half hour ... 20
One hour ... 35
Three hours ... 50
Six hours ... 70
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour ... 0.60 cents.
Three hours ... \$1.00
Six hours ... 1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour ... \$0.15 \$0.30
Half hour ... 0.30 0.40
One hour ... 0.50 0.60
Two hours ... 0.80 1.00
Three hours ... 1.00 1.20
Six hours ... 1.50 2.00
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes ... 5 cents.
Quarter hour ... 10
Half hour ... 15
One hour ... 20
Every subsequent hour ... 20

Note.—If the ricksha is engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m. or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m. an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour ... 5 cents.
Half hour ... 10
One hour ... 15
Every subsequent hour ... 10

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile—single ... 75 cents ... 1 hour.
return ... \$1.00 ... 2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—single ... \$1.50 ... 2 hours.
return ... \$2.00 ... 4 hours.

Beyond 6th to 8th mile—single ... \$2.00 ... 3 hours.
return ... \$2.50 ... 6 hours.

Beyond 8th to 11th mile—single ... \$2.50 ... 3 hours.
return ... \$3.00 ... 6 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

Not exceeding per passenger.

From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home ... 04 cents.

From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital ... 04

From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower ... 04

From Clock Tower to Clock Tower ... 10

From Clock Tower to Bay View House ... 12

From Bay View House to Bay View House ... 08

From Bay View House to Quarry Bay ... 08

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents.
Half hour ... 20
One hour ... 30
Two hours ... 40
Three hours ... 50
Four hours ... 60
Five hours ... 70
One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25

III.—Beyond Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

One hour ... 25 cents.
Two hours ... 40
Three hours ... 50
Four hours ... 60
Five hours ... 70
One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25

IV.—In Kowloon.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour ... 10
Half hour ... 20
One hour ... 30
Two hours ... 40
Three hours ... 50
Four hours ... 60
Five hours ... 70
One day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25

Extra 10 to be allowed for the return journey.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 17th at 11.15.—No returns from Japan or Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly from Shanghai to Weihaiwei, an decreased slightly to moderately at reporting stations; there is no significant change in general distribution since yesterday. At 6 a.m. this morning the typhoon was situated in Lat. 17° N., Long. 124° E. approximately, moving W.N.W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 60.49 inches, against an average of 60.19 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 19th August:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, fresh to strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

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